

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows.

Claim 1 (currently amended): Method for the treatment of first and second skin areas affected by psoriasis comprising the steps of:

determining a first and a second epidermis thickness in the first and second skin areas, respectively;

determining a first and a second laser radiation dose that causes a visible redness without blister formation to occur in the first and second skin areas, respectively;

gradually varying in increments a UV radiation dose per treatment generated by a laser from the first skin area to the second skin area depending on the first and second epidermis thicknesses and the first and second laser radiation doses; and

directing the UV radiation dose onto the first and second skin areas.

Claim 2 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein determining the thickness of the epidermis involves determining individually the epidermis for each affected skin area and regulating individually the UV radiation dose for each affected skin area depending on the epidermis thickness so detected for each affected skin area.

Claim 3 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of increasing the UV radiation dose applied in a subsequent treatment session when a hyperpigmentation occurs within the treated skin area or in the event a visible reaction cannot be noted, maintaining the laser radiation dose applied.

Claim 4 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of newly determining the thickness of the epidermis of a skin area affected by psoriasis after a treatment by means of UV radiation and, based on this, the UV radiation dose being applied during the next treatment is newly adapted.

Claim 5 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein the step of determining the thickness of the epidermis involves using an ultrasonic device.

Claim 6 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein the step of varying the UV radiation dose generated by a laser involves using an excimer laser.

Claim 7 (previously presented): Method according to claim 6 wherein a XeCl laser is employed as the excimer laser.

Claim 8 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein directing the UV radiation dose onto the affected skin areas involves placing an end piece of a flexible light conductor onto the skin areas to be treated.

Claim 9 (cancelled)

Claim 10 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein directing the UV radiation dose onto the affected skin areas involves using a mirror arm for directing the UV radiation dose onto the skin areas to be treated.

Claim 11 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein varying the UV radiation dose involves using a control system that automatically regulates the UV radiation dose applied to skin areas affected by psoriasis as a function of the thickness of the epidermis of these skin areas.

Claims 12 and 13 (cancelled)

Claim 14 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein varying the UV radiation dose for the treatment of any skin area showing visible redness without blister formation involves correlating the thickness of the epidermis of various skin areas affected by psoriasis with the thickness of the epidermis of one skin area for which the

UV radiation dose shows a visible redness without blister formation based on said thickness wherein the UV radiation dose to be applied for treatment is individually established for each individual skin area to be treated.

Claims 15-47 (cancelled)

Claim 48 (new): A method for treating skin diseases with UV radiation, comprising repeating the following steps at a plurality of affected skin areas:
determining an epidermis thickness for each affected skin area;
determining a desired radiation dose for each affected skin area in response to the determined epidermis thickness;
regulating the UV radiation for each affected skin area; and
directing the regulated UV radiation onto the respective affected skin area for a period sufficient to supply the desired radiation dose for the respective affected skin area.

Claim 49 (new): The method of claim 48, wherein the epidermis thickness is determined by an ultrasonic device.

Claim 50 (new): The method of claim 48, wherein the UV radiation is generated by a laser.

Claim 51 (new): The method of claim 50, wherein the laser is an excimer laser.

Claim 52 (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the excimer laser is a XeCl laser.